The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Club of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one cent each to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can Subscribers be denied from Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1875. NO. 40.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collection, the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is a safe one, and Postmasters are obliged to register letters when the writers request it to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

A MISSION FROM CHINA.

LONDON, October 21.—The English Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, dated Shanghai, 18th inst., in which it is said that the guarantees obtained from the Chinese by the British in the recent negotiations include the dispatch of a mission to England, bearing an apology for the Yun-Nan outrage, and safe conduct to Burmah for Commissioners of Inquiry. This telegram also confirms the reports previously published that shipments of ammunition have recently been made from London for China, and that Mr. Wade had informed the foreign legations that he had insisted upon a better observance of the treaties regarding taxation and trade.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS AS TO THE LATE FLOODS.

LONDON, October 22.—The *Morning Echo* of to-day has additional interesting details of the late floods. At Sheffield the damage was very serious. The valley of the river Don forms a lake half a mile wide and fully fifteen miles long. Many collieries and iron works have been flooded. By reason of their consequent stoppage, thousands of operatives have been thrown out of employment. Accounts from the valleys of Wye, Severn and Avon state that those rivers have risen to an unusual height, whereby great damage has been entailed.

LATEST FROM THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

LONDON, October 22, 6 A. M.—Latest reports announce that the floods were particularly disastrous at Darlington, in Durham, where the gas works were flooded and the town consequently left in total darkness. At Rotherham, in Yorkshire, two thousand people are thrown out of employment because of the flooding of the factories.

France.

FIRE AT BREST—WORK TO COMMENCE NEXT WEEK ON CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PARIS, October 21.—A fire in the arsenal at Brest caused $200,000 damages.

The work of sinking the shaft 100 meters deep will be begun next week near Calais. This will be the preliminary operation upon the channel tunnel.

ROUHER'S SPEECH—PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, October 21.—It is stated that the recent speech of M. Rouher at Ajaccio will be made the subject of a discussion in the Council of Ministers.

As soon as the Assembly meets, the Left intend to move that the date of disso ution may be fixed, hoping thus to procure a vote hostile to M. Buffet.

WANT TO PROSECUTE ROUHER.

PARIS, October 21.—It is rumored that at the coming session of the Assembly an authorization will be asked for to prosecute M. Rouher for attacking President MacMahon and the Constitution.

Germany.

STILL UNDECIDED.

BERLIN, October 21.—Prince Frederick William has not yet arrived at any decision in regard to his visit to the Philadelphia exhibition next year.

Bavaria.

DIET ADJOURNED BY ROYAL DECREE.

MUNICH, October 21.—A Royal decree has been issued adjourning the Bavarian Diet until further notice.

Peru.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—RIOTS IN LIMA.

LIMA, October 21.—Returns from the Presidential election are generally favorable to Senor Pardo. The election in this city were attended with serious riots. Several persons were killed and wounded.

Spain.

CORTES TO BE CONVOKED.

MADRID, October 21.—A royal decree convoking Cortes will be issued immediately.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 21.—The steamships Lady Clare, from Montreal, and the England, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1875.

GOLD AWARDED.

The United States Assistant Treasurer at noon, opened bids for $1,000,000 gold, amounting to $1,870,000. The highest bid was 116.36 and the lowest 115.30. A favorable were made at from 115.94⅞ to 116.93. The immediate cause of the decline in gold yesterday was the sale of a large amount by leading bankers on an exchange transaction covering £200,000.

FURTHER FAILURES.

Isaac T. Meyers & Co., dry goods importers, 390 Broadway, failed yesterday and made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

B. G. Smith, Jr., stock broker, has given notice to the Stock Exchange of his inability to meet his engagements.

Strause, Leman & Co., importers of dry goods, who made an assignment, have filed their schedule. The whole liabilities are $95,745 gold, and the assets, $194,081, also gold. Sixty-seven thousand pounds are due in England, 65,000 florins to German bankers, and $57,000 gold in this city.

ARGUMENTS IN THE CLAFLIN CASE.

Arguments in demurrer to the indictments charging H. B. Claflin & Co. with dealing in smuggled goods have begun. There are three indictments against the firm, but as the same objections apply to all, the one alleging the buying, facilitating, concealment, transportation and sale of six cases of smuggled silk was selected for the occasion. Mr. Evans, of the counsel for Claflin & Co., in the course of his argument said the statute under which this indictment was found provides that whenever any one shall be found to have had possession of smuggled goods, knowing them to have been smuggled, he shall be convicted unless he explain such possession to the satisfaction of the jury. The statute is wholly confined to dealing with smuggled goods and not with goods which have passed through the custom house. The courts treat smuggled goods as goods not introduced through the custom house, but in evasion of it. The firm buys and sells $50,000,000 worth of goods every year, and it is but just it should have some information as to when and where the silks they were charged with dealing in were smuggled. Without such information the firm should not be considered as culpable.

FRAUDULENT PURCHASE OF GOODS.

In the suit of Joseph Schmidt & Co., tobacco merchants, against Frederick Fettee, the Sheriff has seized several thousand dollars' worth of tobacco and other merchandise at Fettee's house in Brooklyn. It is alleged that Fettee has fraudulently purchased about $100,000 worth of goods on credit in several different cities, and the suit of Schmidt & Co., against him is to recover payment of certain promissory notes given them by him for tobacco.

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF FREDERICK HUDSON.

All the evening paper publish glowing tributes to the memory of the late Frederick Hudson.

SUIT TO RECOVER STOLEN BONDS.

In a civil suit brought by Samuel C. Archer against Theodore Davis, receiver of the Ocean Bank, for the recovery of $10,000 in United States bonds in the bank when robbed in 1869, Mr. Morris, counsel for Archer, said they would prove that Stevenson, who was then cashier and subsequently president of the bank, planned the robbery and shared in the proceeds. It will be remembered that the burglars obtained about $450,000.

The steamship Victoria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri and the Ohio Valleys, falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warm, partly cloudy or clear weather will prevail.

Base Ball—New York—New York Mutuals 3, Chicago 13.

The trial of Erskine, for defrauding the revenue, at Milwaukee, ended yesterday in a verdict of not guilty.

The steamships Canadian and Prussian, from Liverpool, have arrived at Farther Point. The latter has on board the Governor General and suite.

The epizootic prevails in Omaha to some extent. One death is reported. A large amount of stock from the West is passing through there bound to Chicago, daily.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The St. Louis *Times* indignantly denies that Stilson Hutchins has been negotiating for the purchase of the New York *World*.

Messrs. Ranken & Co., wool dealers, Troy, N. Y., suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are $140,000. They have cash assets sufficient to pay sixty cents on the dollar and expect to resume.

Colonel Burgess Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Kentucky has been ordered to take the place of Supervisor Brady, of Ohio and Indiana. The latter will take care of affairs in the Kentucky district, with headquarters at Lexington.

BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Union, New York, in Favor of the Bible in Public Schools, and in Opposition to Division of School Fund.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The great hall of the Cooper Union was filled last night with enthusiastic men and women who desire that the Bible should be read in the public schools, and that the school fund shall not be used for sectarian purposes. On the bust of George Washington was a large, bright red, over which was folded a blue neck tie, ornamented with stars. Henry Clay wore a blue vest, cut rather short. Daniel Webster a waistcoat of red, bound with white. The audience sang an opening ode to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner." One of the speakers, the Rev. Dr. Miller, noticing the garb of Washington, said that when he entered the hall he turned to ask a friend whether the bust was one of Cardinal McCloskey, clothed in the scarlet of his office. "The blue and the white above the red," continued he, "alone spare George Washington the profanation now fashionable among the women of New York. You see them everywhere badged with a rosette of scarlet, or wearing a sash of red, and wearing it because it is the color of the Cardinal. Men wear scarlet cockades and children scarlet ribbons. It is a matter to fill one with dismay. For my part, I would rather, if a badge of color must be worn, to see the yellow—the yellow of the Protestant Orangemen, flaunting everywhere, than to see these insidious expressions of sympathy with the Roman Church."

Rev. J. S. Willis pleaded for the continued maintenance of the Bible in the public schools. It is inseparably woven into the warp and woof of the public schools. As a matter of policy the Bible should be retained to instruct our youth in those principles of morals, that a liberal system of education offers before them. Parents cannot be depended upon, nor can the churches. The speaker said he was willing to accept Prince Bismarck's compromise and allow the Catholics to be taught from the Douay Bible and the Protestants from the King James Bible, for there is not much difference between them any way.

After other and similar addresses, and the benediction, the audience separated.

MASONIC.

Election of Officers by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, October 21.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio to day elected the following Grand Officers: C. M. Woodward, of Cleveland, Grand Master; W. M. Cunningham, of Newark, Deputy Grand Master; L. H. Williams, of Russellville, Senior Warden: James E. Stewart, of Springfield, Junior Warden; F. J. Phillips, of Georgetown, Treasurer, and John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, October 21.—The newly elected officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio to-day appointed the following officers: Grand Chaplain, Rev. H. G. Byers, of Columbus; Orator, Stith Sullivan, of Dayton; Marshal, A. M. Ross, of Cincinnati; Senior Deacon, James Bindley, of Cleveland; Junior Deacon, John G. Norton, of Toledo; Tyler, Jacob Randall, of Waynesville. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Grand Lodge at Marietta, June 24, 1876, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of American Union Lodge No. 1. This lodge was organized at West Point, under a charter from Massachusetts, issued to army officers, four months before the Declaration of Independence, and afterward reorganized at Harmar, near Marietta, O., by Major Hart and General Putnam, who had been members of the West Point Lodge.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky adopted a report to-day in which a handsome tribute was paid to the memory of the late John C. Breckenridge. The following resolutions were included in the report, and adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That as a Grand Lodge we tender our fraternal sympathy to the family of our eminent deceased brother.

Resolved, That a monumental page, fitly inscribed, be dedicated to his memory in the journal written and printed of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this report and the accompanying resolutions be tendered to the widow of our deceased brother.

CALIFORNIA.

Wednesday's Election—A Republican Victory Beyond Doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—All the judges in office, both Democrats and Republicans, are re-elected in the city by large majorities, excepting Sharpstein, who was defeated by Dangerfield for the Twelfth District Court.

Reports from the interior show that Professor Carr is ahead of Fitzgerald for Superintendent of the Public Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—The election in this city yesterday was void of party significance, but was a victory for the friends of good government. The roughs made their fight on Chuck, Democratic candidate for Police Judge, and were defeated by over 2,000 majority in the total vote of 18,000. The vote on other judicial candidates showed a total disregard for party ties, probate and municipal judges elect being Republicans, and county and three district judges Democrats, by majorities varying from 300 to 8,000. Carr, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, carries the city and State by a large majority.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Collision.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—By the collision of freight trains last night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Martinsburg, both engines were badly wrecked and five cars with their contents burned.

Frederick Hudson, the Journalist, Meets With a Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, October 21.—Frederick Hudson, for many years managing editor of the New York *Herald*, died at five o'clock this morning, at his home in Concord, from injuries received on the railroad track at the o'clock yesterday afternoon. It seems that Mr. Hudson was approaching the Monument street crossing of the Middlesex Central Railroad, seated in a covered carriage with Judge John S. Keyes, who was driving, when the flagman warned them of the approach of the train, and they stopped till the engine passed. Being near a saloon, and conversation, and not thinking the cars were coming after and that the flying swith was always made at this crossing, they started to cross when the cars struck the hind wheel and, throwing Judge Keyes into the street, rolled Mr. Hudson and the buggy along the track about twenty feet, and down a slight embankment. An examination shows that Judge Keyes, although considerably bruised and stunned, was not seriously injured. Mr. Hudson's injuries, however, proved fatal, and he died this morning. Mr. Hudson was fifty-six years of age and leaves a widow and an only son.

A Son of Garrett Davis Dies from an Overdose of Chloral.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—A special telegram to the *Ledger* from Paris, Ky., says Hon. R. T. Davis, eldest son of the late Senator Garrett Davis, and a most prominent member of the Bourbon county bar, was found dead in bed this morning. His death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of chloral, which he had been in the habit of using as an anodyne for pain. Mr. Davis was President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and deservedly held as one of the first citizens of this county and State.

FIRE RECORD.

Linesville, Crawford County, Pa.—$4,500. Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LINESVILLE, PA., October 21, 1875.

The new frame barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Garner, in Pine township, one-half mile east of this place, was burned this morning at six o'clock. The barn was built this season, and was one of the finest in this section of country. The loss is estimated at about $4,500; insured for $2,900. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. All grain and farming implements necessary on a large farm were burned with the building.

Toronto—$30,000.

TORONTO, CANADA, October 21.—Nelson's mill, two miles from this city, burned last night. Loss, $30,000.

Forest City, Nebraska.

OMAHA, October 21.—On the night of the 19th barns, cribs, hay and agricultural implements on the farm of Peter Labourd, at Forest City, Nebr., were destroyed. The fire caught from a sorghum furnace.

Stapleton, N. Y.—$50,000.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Wagner's lager beer brewery at Stapleton was burned today. Loss $50,000; insured

Haverhill, N. H.—$30,000.

HAVERHILL, October 21.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the attic of the Grafton County Poor House, consuming two large houses and most of the stable and contents, the woodshed with a large amount of wood. The overseer and family and one hundred pauper inmates were all saved. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

"An Opposition Lie Nailed."

NO CABINET OFFICERS TO RESIGN

On Account of Chandler's Appointment.

Revenue Commissioner Douglass' Accounts All Right.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY FRAUDS.

THOSE IMPLICATED PLEAD GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1875.

A Weak Invention of the Enemy.

The statement in the opposition press that two members of the Cabinet intended to resign on account of Secretary Chandler's appointment, is destitute of the least foundation. Mr. Chandler's relations with every member of the Cabinet are of the most cordial nature.

Accounts All Straight.

Ex-Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass has been notified by the Acting First Controller that his accounts for revenue stamps have been adjusted to May 14, 1875, and found to be balanced. As the account extended from the time Mr. D. was made Commissioner, August 8, 1871, until the date he left the position, May 14, 1875, and covered in the aggregate over $500,000,000 of stamps, it may be imagined that he feels relieved with a result so welcome.

St. Louis Whisky Frauds.

Dispatches from St. Louis were received at the Treasury to-day, to the effect that all of the distillers and rectifiers indicted in connection with the whisky frauds came into court to-day, and, with one exception, pleaded guilty to the indictments in the cases against them. They also withdrew all claims to the property seized by the Government, which amounts to considerably over half a million dollars. The civil suits against the same parties for unpaid taxes and penalties will be proceeded with next month, and the trials of the unfaithful revenue officers will go on at the same time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1875.

INTEREST ON NOVEMBER COUPONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning ordered the interest on 5-20 bonds, falling due on the 1st of November next, to be paid without rebate, from and after Monday next.

GOVERNOR JEWELL AND COLONEL T. A. SCOTT IN CONSULTATION.

Postmaster General Jewell had a long conference to-day with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who came here at his request to arrange for giving the Department all possible facilities on the railroads controlled by the latter in the South and Southwest, with a view to still greater dispatch in the distribution and collection of mails in those sections. Colonel Scott acquiesced in Governor Jewell's suggestion and promised to extend all the facilities that may be desired.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—The *Commercial's* Richmond, Ind., special says: General Sol. Meredith, one of the most prominent of Indiana's generals during the war, died at his residence near Cambridge City, at about 1 A. M., from cancer of the stomach, originating from his being crushed beneath his horse at the battle of Gainesville. Since the war deceased has been one of the most successful fancy stock breeders in the West.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Big Combination and its true Inwardness.

CHICAGO, October 21.—There seemed to be a grand offensive and defensive combination between the various Eastern railroad lines, of which the advance in passenger rates announced in the dispatches yesterday is the out growth. It is therefore given are the same as before the war begun between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Saratoga combination. It is believed efforts will be made to increase these rates still further, and that freight rates will be immediately and largely increased as soon as lake navigation closes.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Saloon Quarrel Ends in the Killing of One Man and the Fatal Wounding of Another.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 21.—An unfortunate encounter took place, this morning, on the public square at Franklin, Tenn., which resulted in the death of Col. John L. House and the dangerous wounding of his son, M. House. Col. House and O. F. Griffin, a policeman, had a personal altercation in a saloon last night, which resulted in Griffin knocking Col. House down. Here the matter ended until this morning, when, the parties again meeting, some high words were used, but no blows passed. They separated, House going toward the store where his son was employed, near which he met another party and became involved in a dispute. Using language Griffin considered not suited to the time and place, Griffin approached House and placed him under arrest. M. House stepped to front of the store, and, seeing Griffin with one hand on his father's collar and a drawn revolver in the other, supposing they were involved in a personal dispute, stepped into the street with his hand beside him. Griffin asked him if he had drawn a pistol on him. He answered no. Colonel House remarked that he would draw one, and proceeded to do so, whereupon Griffin fired at him, then turned and shot the son, who had drawn his pistol. An indiscriminate firing began between Griffin, Colonel House and W. M. Allison, who had hitherto been a spectator, and who sided with Griffin. Griffin fired six shots, five at House and one at his son. Allison fired twice. Colonel House was killed instantly. It is thought his son cannot recover. Allison is a member of the Methodist Church, and was recently elected one of the Board of Stewards. No cause is known why he should have taken part in the difficulty. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of unjustifiable homicide. Griffin and Allison are in custody. House was Lieutenant Colonel of the First Tennessee Infantry, and a man of prominence in his locality.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, October 21.—L. Ballard, formerly of Texas, residing near Marion, Arkansas, while riding with a lady, yesterday, near his place, was waylaid and shot by a man named Andrews, who fired one barrel of a shot gun at the Doctor, the charge taking effect in his neck and face and knocking him off his horse. After falling, Ballard asked Andrews to raise him up, which he did into a sitting posture, and then placing the gun near his head, discharged the other barrel, literally blowing Ballard's head off. Andrews then went to Marion and surrendered himself to the authorities. Andrews had been employed by Ballard's father. Before Ballard had knocked him down twice, Ballard is represented as having been a violent man, and on Sunday last waylaid and shot his wife's nephew, Andrew Frazier.

Mysterious Disappearance.

OMAHA, October 21.—O. S. Hubbard, of this city, has mysteriously disappeared. He left here a month ago for Saunders county to collect some money, since when he has not been heard of. His friends in Saunders county have not seen him.

Couple Murdered at Denver.

DENVER, COL., October 21.—A most atrocious murder was unearthed here to-day. A small tenement house in the eastern portion of the city, which had recently been vacated by some Italian musicians, was visited by a policeman to detect the cause of a stench that appeared to issue from it. He discovered in the cellar of the house both the dead and putrid bodies of an old man and three boys, all Italians. The bodies bear ghastly marks of the knife, the throats having been cut. The murderers are believed to be Italians. Intense indignation prevails, and detectives are out in all directions searching for the murderers.

One More Unfortunate.

CHICAGO, October 21.—A man named Kiser, about twenty years old, who has recently become insane on the subject of religion, slipped into the tower of the water works this afternoon, and ascending to the top, a distance of 150 feet, and about seventy feet, threw himself over and was dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

Rev. Alexander S. Healy, pastor of St. James Catholic church, Boston, died yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was born at Macon, Ga., in 1836, and was the brother of the Bishop of Portland and of the President of Georgetown (D. C.) College.

PHILADELPHIA.

Outline of the Report of the Treasury Investigating Committee—Product of the Mountain's Labor—Doings of the Excursionists.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the Treasury have agreed upon a report, stating that their investigation has developed the following facts:

That from 1864 to 1874 there appears to be a yearly overcharge on the interest account on the public debt, different Treasurers taking credit for paying more interest than the State debt bore. The grand aggregate thus unlawfully taken from the State Treasury in eleven years would amount to the sum of $1,125,591.

Second—That from 1870 to 1874 there appears to have been an excess of premium charged in purchases of gold to pay interest on gold bearing bonds, amounting in all to $121,427. Many other minor fraudulent transactions came under the notice of the committee, but those here mentioned are the most important.

In referring to the action of the ex Treasurers in refusing to appear before the committee, the report says: "Certainly it is fair to assume that all the charges made are true, as the Treasurers do not appear when lawfully subpœnaed and explain or deny them."

To-day the excursion party which arrived here from the West last evening were driven to the Centennial grounds in Fairmount Park. The main dwellings on the route were gaily decorated. On arriving at the main Exhibition building speeches were made by J. B. Mitchell, of the Reception Committee, and John Welsh, of the Centennial Board of Finance. The visitors were then escorted through the other buildings. The guests were then driven to Bouquet Hall, where Thomas S. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, presided. On his right sat Senator Sherman and on his left Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. Speeches were made by Senator Sherman, Governor Hendricks and Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Judge Caton, of Chicago; Hon. O. E. Stanard, of Missouri; Governor Bailey, of Michigan; ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Samuel P. Thompson, of Baltimore, and Hon. Joseph Warren, of Buffalo. The affair was a grand success.

POLITICAL.

State.

We met a prominent Westmoreland county Democratic politician at Pittsburgh one day last week, and he informed us that since the Ohio election the Democracy of that staid old Democratic county were panic-stricken, and that little or no effort would be made to get out the Democratic vote there on the 2d of November.—*Beaver Radical.*

There was a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting held at Larimer station, Westmoreland county, on Wednesday evening. Dr. Heichhold discussed the questions at issue between the two parties before the people, and maintained that the Democratic party has totally unworthy of the confidence of a nation whose interests it had betrayed and whose unity it tried to destroy. That its record was one of favoritism toward the aristocratic classes and oppression of labor; that it was extravagant in the administration of public affairs, and while constantly increasing taxation it was also increasing the public indebtedness, and that in its prominent to the people had at all times betrayed them, and now it had no fixed policy, but was everything to all men to gain power. He showed up the hollowness and hypocrisy of that party in its cry of reform, and then drew a contrast between Hartranft and Pershing. His speech was a very powerful and effective arraignment of the Democracy, and is noble and eloquent vindication of the Republican party, and it was frequently interrupted by well-deserved rounds of applause. Col. Reaif, of Pittsburgh, was next introduced, but being in very poor health, he could only touch on the leading issues, and gave way to Colonel J. S. Haymaker, of whose immediate address it need only be said that it was entirely characteristic of the man. He dealt such blows and made such scarifications as only Haymaker can make. His speech evoked showers of applause, and left an admirable impression on the people. In every respect the meeting was a success, and the very best of order prevailed.

General.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, October 21.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee met to-night, and after a lengthy discussion decided to call the Convention to meet the first Wednesday in January.

A HINT TO ATTORNEYS.

Using the Criminal Law to Punish Private Wrongs.

Judge White had before him, yesterday, a case of malicious mischief, in which the prosecutor and defendant were farmers, and both reputable citizens. The defendant, an old German, was charged with having maliciously cut in two a board gate, twelve feet long and five feet high, which the prosecutor had erected over a private road. The defendant denied the right of the prosecutor to place the gate there at all; and, after vainly remonstrating and demanding its removal, he went out it dark, a few days afterward, and chopped it down. Then an information was made against him for malicious mischief. The Court, in charging the jury, remarked that there was a very grave misapprehension in the minds of many persons as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions. It was not a place for determining questions affecting property rights, or settling private disputes between individuals. It was not a place to try questions of title, or to decide disputed points as to line fences. The statute to punish malicious mischief was a wise and beneficial one; but it was imperfectly understood, and very frequently perverted for the purpose of gratifying private animosities, or settling grudges between individuals. A man—an irresponsible tramp, for instance—who trespasses upon and maliciously destroys private property—ought to be indicted and punished for malicious mischief. The party injured could have no means of being made whole in a civil action against a penniless vagrant; and beside, it was necessary that society should be protected from such wanton injury, that the public peace and security might be maintained. Such offenders were properly placed in the category of criminals. But where neither dispute about their property rights, it is the duty of one or the other to seek the proper remedy in the civil court; and not to go on, provoking bad blood, until each criminal, or supposed criminal act is perpetrated, giving the coveted chance to drag the offender before the Court of Quarter Sessions. The strong arm of the criminal law should not be invoked for any such unworthy purpose. Nevertheless, the case being before the jury, they must try it. It was not denied that there was an injury—a damage to the property of the prosecutor—which would amount to mischief. The only remaining point was as to whether the act was malicious. It was not pretended that the defendant could not have driven through the gate, as often as he desired, or have removed it if he wished; but he chose to destroy it. On the other hand, the civil remedy was open to the prosecutor if he had suffered injury; and this case, let it go on how it would not settle the private rights of the parties. The remarks were directed against a growing evil in criminal practice, and attorneys may profit by them.

A TRUANT WIFE.

Leaves Her Husband in This City and Elopes with Another Man—The Husband Captures Them in Cleveland—Two Stories to the Case.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Thursday, says: In the forenoon of Tuesday an uncouth looking individual appeared at the Central Station and wanted assistance in hunting his wife, who, he said, had left him in Pittsburgh about four months since. He gave his name as Joseph Carvel, which name applies well to his occupation, he being a butcher by trade. Detective Reeves and Osterineyer took the matter in hand and after a few hours search they found the wife at No. 70 Irving street, living with a man named George Consell, with whom she had left her home in the "Smoky City." They were both brought to the station where the husband had them locked up and charged with adultery.

The woman had with her a child only two years of age and one but four weeks old. The older one was placed in charge at the Industrial school, while the other she took in the prison with her.

The husband seems to have no object in his pursuit except revenge, being anxious only to "put them through." The wife's story is that he maltreated and cruelly abused her, and that she asked him to grant her a divorce but he refused it. He did not provide for the family, what money he got being spent for drink. The man Consell, she said, brought her here because he pitied her, and wanted to take her away from the cruelties of the husband. Carver offered yesterday to grant her a divorce, and let her go, if she would let him take the other child, but she could not bear that and accepted imprisonment in preference.

BIGHAM ON WALLACE.

Extract from a Speech of Hon T. J. Bigham at Castle Shannon, October 20th—Some Figures which Completely upset the "Statistics" of the Oily-Tongued Gentleman from Clearfield.

Senator Wallace has been trying to frighten the tax payers of the State by a formal parade of what he considers Republican extravagance in Pennsylvania. Permit me to follow his example, and state an account with that so-called Democratic party of this State. This Democratic party was in power with little intermission from 1825 to 1860, a period of thirty-five years. This party began the experiment of creating a State debt. Prior to that the expenditure of the State had not exceeded half a million of dollars annually, and had been paid by the annual income.

The Democratic party, during this period of thirty-five years, in addition to all revenues collected, including an annual tax of $1,800,000 from real and personal property, expended as follows, to wit:

1. Main line of Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad	$18,615,933
2. Twelve branch canals	14,063,80.
3. Democratic log-rolling stocks	8,191,380
4. Interest on annual revenues, about	3,670,000
Total	$44,871,745

These had all been sold and yielded as follows:

No. 1. Main line	$7,503,000
No. 2. Branch canals	3,500,000
No. 3. Corporation stocks	1,440,130—12,440,130
Total	$29,431,715

Nine millions of the above purchase money is not applicable until 1880; but giving the Democratic party credit for the whole, sue left to the Republicans in 1861, when they came into power, twenty-nine and a half millions of State debt, all to be paid by direct taxation, and had example to collect the whole of this from the owners of real and personal estate, as appeared by the assessments on the Assessors' books. This was about $1,960,000 per annum, the whole of which was required to pay accruing interest, and would have forever left this State debt irreducible.

The Republicans, in 1864, resolved to begin the reduction of this State debt, and to change the burthen of such reduction from real estate to the great railroad and banking corporations, and the result at the end of ten years under Republican policy has been to reduce the debt to about one-half, as follows:

In round numbers, at the close of 1874, the debt was	$24,000,000
Deduct nine millions in sinking fund	9,000,000
	$15,000,000

That is, the Republican administrations have paid in the last ten years paid about $15,500,000 of this main debt, in addition to all new expenses and extravagant appropriations, chiefly forced upon the State by Democratic legislators.

Let us explain how this is: Senator Wallace sets himself up as a model reformer. Go with me to the city of Erie, and in the suburbs of that city I will show you a building costing the State about $150,000, and for which the State has not now and never had any use. The annual appropriations to erect this building were a fraud. Senator Wallace and his Democratic colleagues expended this money solely to seduce Senator Lowry into the Democratic party. Besides Lowry himself, generally only one, I believe never more than two, Republican Senators voted for these fraudulent appropriations. Senator Wallace knew at the time he voted that the State had no more use for this so called Marine Hospital than a wagon has for a fifth wheel. Yet the result of this scandalous waste of public money was that Lowry might be induced to abandon the Republicans and vote with the Democratic party. Such has been the result. Now, this is only one example of reckless Democratic partisans voting away the money of the State to seduce weak-kneed Republicans to desert their party. I charge Senator Wallace and his Democratic associates with having voted away half a million of dollars annually, not for any useful purpose, but to seduce Republicans to the Democratic party. And these five millions during the last ten years had to be paid from the State Treasury, and the authors of this reckless waste had the impudence to turn around and charge their infamy upon the Republicans. Now, I dare these reformers to go to the yeas and nays upon the journals, and they will see that two-thirds of all this wasted five millions were passed in both houses by the votes of Democratic members.

But this is not all, nor the chiefest of the taxation upon Pennsylvania, by the leaders of this Democratic party. Frank Hughes, Pershing's godfather at Erie, and his allied copperheads, had a thousand times pledged the Southern Democrats that in case they rebelled, no aid to suppress such rebellion would ever be given by Pennsylvania. Had it not been *for these pledges, the rebellion never would have extended north of the cotton States.* I therefore charge upon the leaders of this so-called Democratic party with having imposed upon the people of Pennsylvania the cost of putting down this wicked and wanton pro-slavery rebellion. This has cost the people of Pennsylvania, at home, not including their share of the National debt, to wit:

Bounty taxes, six per cent. on real and personal estate	$42,000,000
Paid from State Treasury	5,000,000
Depredations on border counties	2,063,000
Total	$49,000,000
The Democratic party has cost the people of Pennsylvania by its Democratic rebellion	19,000,000
Add to this the residue of State debt as stated in former part	29,431,715
Total	$78,431,715
The Republican party has already paid in the thirteen years of this immense debt, save only fifteen millions and the border counties about two millions	17,000,000
Total	$61,431,715

That is to say, the cost to the State of Pennsylvania each year since 1861 of this so-called pro-slavery party has been nearly four millions and a half. I hope that when Senator Wallace again becomes statistical, he will figure the benefits the copperheads—(or, as he prefers, his pro-slavery Democrats)—have rendered to our good old Commonwealth as an offset to the above seventy-eight millions.

MOUNT VERNON ORE MINES.

Opening of the Greenlick Narrow Guage Railway.

A press of business prevented us from accepting the kind invitation of Messrs. Everson, Knap & Co., to attend the formal opening of the Greenlick Narrow Guage Railway and Mount Vernon ore mines, on Tuesday last. From a report of the interest event, printed in the Connellsville *Tribune*, we learn that the excursion was largely attended, and proved to be an exceedingly interesting and important event.

The narrow gauge railway extends from Scottdale, on the Southwest Branch road, out to the old Mt. Vernon Furnace, a distance of a little over three miles. It was built at a cost from $25,000 to $30,000; the engineer being Julius Shipley, of Uniontown, and the contractor, Wm. White, of Scottdale. The grade of the road gives an even gradual ascent to the mines, with the exception of a few feet at the divide, between Mountz creek and Greenlick run.

Major Kinp, the President of the road, was formerly manager of the Fort Pitt Works in this city, and is now Superintendent of the rolling mills and blast furnace at Scottdale. These improvements are mainly due to the energy displayed by him. Seeing the great advantage, both to the community and the company, of making use of the ore that was lying in the vicinity, Mr. Knap projected this branch road, and its successful completion during these hard times speaks well for his perseverance.

Mount Vernon Mines are situated near the old furnace of that name. The ore is taken out of land belonging to Gen. E. Hogg and Daniel H. Pershing, and has proved to be of good quality. There are now nearly twenty-five houses here besides a large boarding house. The store, which belongs to the company, is doing a large trade, not among the farmers in the mountains, and everything looks favorable for a large increase in the population of the neighborhood.

The company are now taking out about sixty tons of ore per week, and hope soon to increase it to ninety. A sumptuous dinner was served at the new store room, after which the guests were called to order by D. W. C. Bidwell of this city, and D. H. Pershing, Esq., was elected President.

Mr. Fechin then offered the following resolutions:

The guests present at the invitation of Messrs. Everson, Knap & Co., and the Greenlick Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, upon the formal opening of the railroad, take pleasure in tendering their thanks for a most enjoyable day spent in passing over their road and inspecting the Mt. Vernon Ore Mines as well as for their generous hospitality shown in providing for their material wants, Therefore

Resolved, That this enterprise and energy displayed in developing the unlimited resources of this portion of Fayette county, resulting as it does in the cheap transportation of both raw and finished iron, is worthy of commendation and imitation.

Resolved, That we heartily wish to the promotors of this and kindred enterprises the success they so richly deserve.

The resolutions were un

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Democrats say that the majority in Ohio is so small that it has no significance. They thought a small majority had great significance when ALLEN had but 817, in 1873.

GENERAL CROOK's preparations at Cheyenne look warlike. If an Indian war does break out, the reckless white trespassers on the Black Hills will be, in no small measure, responsible for it.

IT IS credibly rumored that the owner of the Boston *Post* is negotiating for the purchase of the New York *World*. If it can be made a poorer newspaper than it is now, HUTCHINS is just the man to do it.

"HATRED is self-punishment," says a philosophic thinker. The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have turned the portrait of TILDEN, of New York, which graces their headquarters, to the wall.

THE Chairman of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee would not invite SPEER to speak here, because he had not a clean record; yet he permitted PIOLLET, with a much viler record than SPEER, to take SPEER's place.

GENERAL HARRY WHITE and Colonel C. J. ARMS speak at Brookville on Saturday evening, 23d instant, instead of the 25th, as previously announced, and at Perrysville on Monday, the 25th, in the afternoon and the same day in the evening at Punxsutawney.

IT IS a little singular that the Democratic press has not yet discovered in the appointment of Secretary CHANDLER an infernal "Radical plot" to keep BUELL, the "indicted liar" from the pursuit of his profession as a newspaper correspondent at Washington this winter.

THE fact that there was a Prohibition ticket in the field in Iowa and Ohio failed to divert more than a handful of Republican votes under the delusion that there was any temperance issue involved in the canvass. The result in our own State will be practically the same.

IT IS on every ground to be hoped that Governor ALLEN of Ohio will accept the invitation extended to him by the Democratic managers of this State to come over and take the stump for the party here. He defeated the Ohio Democrats so handsomely that the sound of his foghorn in our midst would be of incalculable benefit to the Republican cause. By all means fetch him hither.

THE Charleston *News* becomes quite wrathy over the Ohio election, and informs the New York Democracy that "the Democrats of the West and South will not submit any longer to the insolent and unscrupulous dictation of the New York Democracy," and its insists that "in the National Convention next year the lead must be taken from them—whether they like it or not, *whether they go or remain*!"

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is after PIOLLET. The following pen-picture of that arch-demagogue is life-like and true:

> The world has witnessed many wonders, but it has never yet witnessed a political party successfully managed by unscrupulous charlatans and visionary blatherskites. Whenever the brains of an organization is supplanted by its ignorance, that organization must fall. It is folly to say that coarseness and not culture is needed in the furious struggle for political success; that the *windy rhetoric of the demagogue* will always carry the masses against the maturer and sounder logic of the student and the statesman.

THERE has been a heavy diversion of the grain trade from New York city to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston during the past nine months of the present year. The *Commercial Advertiser* prints a tabular statement whereby these cities show a gain of 4,000,000 of bushels this year in comparison with last, against a loss to New York of over 19,000,000. Otherwise stated, the other seaports named held their own on a decreased crop movement of nearly 16,000,000, and not only maintained their trade of the previous year, but increased it 4,000,000 bushels, while New York fell off over 19,000,000.

AFTER clearing away all the accidents and smoke, and rubbish of the Ohio election field, one great fact remains above all, that the Republicans owe their victory to a full vote. Let the Republicans of our own State profit by the example. See that your neighbors as well as yourselves, are awakened to the importance of the contest and resolved to do their full part in bringing about a Republican victory. This is done, we shall be able, the day after the election, to congratulate each other upon one of the most glorious events in the history of political struggles that has ever been recorded. Push on the column.

EVEN the placid WORDSWORTH, who dwelt all his life long on serene heights of tranquil contemplation, said:

> We repent in our youth ends with gentleness,
> But thereby come in the end despondency and madness."

Poor GERALD MASSEY has been placed in a private lunatic asylum. He had fine poetic impulses, but little poetic continuity. He was a true poet, but in the chrysalis condition. Poetry may fly as high as it can, but it must start from some nest and return thereto. There was always a natural want of composure in MASSEY's mind. It was "blown with restless violence about the pendent world." Of late years he had been a confirmed spiritualist, and it is probable that his views on this question, the result of a diseased imagination, helped to intensify the cause.

THE Democrats, before the Ohio election, were sure they could carry Pennsylvania upon the currency question; but the fate of ALLEN and CARY has disheartened them, and now the cry rings out along the whole line, "Change front! Drop the Currency question! Raise the cry of Republican corruption and misrule! Charge upon the Republican party all the crimes in the decalogue! Go for MACKEY again! Democratic reform and honesty!" It will not do, gentlemen. It is but little over a month since you changed front at Erie, and repudiated every distinctive doctrine of the party; and a change back to your old position will expose your insincerity the more. A party that changes front twice in the short space of a month, is too fickle to be trusted; and if the people would not believe your softmoney pretenses, they will put still less faith in your professions of "Reform." A party that is led by the hollow-hearted McCLURE, and sets up such a corruptionist as PIOLLET for its candidate, has no claim upon public confidence. A drunkard preaching temperance, and SATAN rebuking sin would be edifying examples alongside of that of PERSHING, PIOLLET and McCLURE preaching honesty to the people of Pennsylvania.

SPEAKING approvingly of the scheme now being pushed by British capitalists to build up a gigantic direct trade between England and the States of the Mississippi Valley, a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> "When this is done, and a Democratic administration gives us a tariff for revenue purposes only, the great agricultural and cotton States of the Northwest, West and South will save millions annually now paid as a sort of tribute to the New England manufacturers.

This scheme, to which, it is affirmed, the National Grange has already lent itself and pledged the co-operation of the order in this country, is neither more nor less than a plan to enrich British capitalists by means of pauper labor, at the expense of American free labor. The capital and the money is all to be held in Europe. Agencies are to be established in the Western States, where agricultural products will be sent to Europe and exchanged for British manufactures. English ships are to be built with British gold advanced on American securities of agricultural products. American products are to be sent to Europe, competing with other countries, and receive in exchange British manufactures at their home value. No capital is to be expended in this country. No proposition is made to develop the resources of the Mississippi Valley; to work its mines; to cultivate its soil; to build manufactories or to increase its population. It is simply a scheme to establish English trading stores; to destroy our own manufactures for the benefit of English traders; to crush out American cotton factories in the interest of English mills, and to make our rivers, mines and broad acres pay tribute to British gold, hoarded in English coffers. It behooves the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the workingman—every one who is interested in the development of our own resources and the promotion of our own industries, to look into this matter without delay. It will bear investigation as a labor question.

SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. WALLACE and Mr. PIOLLET lectured last night in this city, and the burden of their talk was extravagance in the State administration and the generally bad way, in their eyes, in which the State government is carried on.

Mr. WILLIAM BIGLER, who is a citizen of Mr. WALLACE's town of Clearfield, was Governor of this State from 1852 to 1855, and his administration was Democratic throughout. The State officers were all Democrats, and the Legislature was Democratic for every year of the three. The party, therefore, had full and free swing, and we have a right to regard this administration as a specimen of what the party has done, and is likely, under similar circumstances, to do again.

We refer to this particular administration not merely for these reasons, but because Mr. BIGLER has recently published a letter on State affairs, and has thereby challenged us to a scrutiny of the record which he left behind him.

We particularly ask attention, in an examination of the following figures, to the fact that the annual appropriation to public schools was then only about $165,000, and to State charities less than $100,000, while under Republican administrations the school appropriations have averaged $500,000 annually, and are now $1,000,000, while the appropriations for soldiers' orphans alone have been $500,000 a year for several years. The annual appropriations for these purposes have thus exceeded the entire three years' appropriations for similar purposes under BIGLER.

In any comparison that may be made between the State as governed, now, and the State as governed under BIGLER, let it be remembered that the school appropriation, alone, for the current year, is $1,030,000, while for the entire three years of BIGLER's administration, it was but $400,000.

Look now at the figures that follow, and see what a blessing it must be to a State to have a Democratic administration:

On the 1st of January, 1852, Wm. Bigler became Governor. Up to this time the State government had been almost continuously in the hands of the Democratic party. The entire expenses of the government for the year preceding were $4,581,288 exclusive of public loans redeemed; of this sum there was contributed for education $164,620 26, and for charitable institutions $100,331 21, leaving the expenses, exclusive of these two items, $4,316,287.

According to the report of Ephraim Banks, the Auditor General, and elected by the Democratic party, the State debt was $40,114,236 39. This debt had been incurred under Democratic rule. They claimed that they had spent on the canals and railroads $30,006,342 76, and in subscriptions to turnpike and navigation companies $1,632,906 62, or a total of $31,639,321 38, leaving a deficit between the amount spent on internal improvements and the public debt of $8,474,915 01. This sum represents the amount they admit that their expenses exceeded their income. At this period Governor Bigler entered office with high promises of reform, and found the debt $40,114,236. At the end of the year the debt stood, say December 1, 1852, $41,524,875, and the balance remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer $1,382,611, whereas, on his accession to office the balance on hand was $543,979 21.

This would make Governor Bigler's first year show thus:

Debt December 1, 1851	$40,114,236 39
Balance in Treasury	543,979 21
Debt exclusive of cash	$39,570,257 18
Debt December 1, 1852	$41,524,875 37
Cash in Treasury	1,382,611 00
Debt exclusive of cash	$40,142,264 37
Actual deficit for year	572,207 19
During this year there was spent—	
For common schools	$165,109 63
And for charities	75,763 33
Total	$241,872 96

or less than one-half the deficiency spent in education or charity. So had our children remained from school, and our blind starved in their asylums, still the Democratic State Government would have had a deficiency for the year of three hundred and thirty thousand ($330,000) dollars.

The year 1853 commenced with a debt, less cash in the Treasury, of $40,142,264 37

And at its termination, December 1, 1853, it stood as follows:

Debt funded	$40,666,279 54
Cash borrowed from banks, June, and unpaid at end of year	300,000 00
Total debt	$41,156,279 54
Less cash in Treasury	724,417 35
Actual debt	$40,431,862 19
Debt, less cash in Treasury December 1, 1852	40,142,264 37
Deficit for year	$ 289,597 82

There will be observed in the above statement a loan of $300,000. This loan was made in the month of June as a temporary loan, but was not paid during the year. And yet we find that at the end of each month the following balances remained in the State Treasury:

June 30	$ 1,078,887 90
July 31	1,864,606 05
August 31	1,179,096 36
September 30	1,250,593 37
October 31	895,110 62
November 30	724,417 35

Did anyone ever behold such rascally financiering—carrying a temporary loan the whole six months of $300,000, and at no time having a balance on hand of less than $724,417 35, and at the time the money was borrowed having over one million on hand? Is it not evident why this money was borrowed? Could it have been for any other reason than to enable the State Treasurer to have a large balance? Had this loan been a permanent one, the excuse might have been that loans had to be negotiated when we had a purchaser, but not so with this loan. It was made from the banks of the State at six per cent., and kept the whole year, and not a single dollar of it used, so far as the Commonwealth was concerned.

At the termination of Governor Bigler's third year, December 1, 1854, the debt stood thus:

Funded debt	$40,613,190 37
Temporary loan, borrowed 1853	300,000 00
Additional sum borrowed this year	420,455 07
Total debt	$41,623,535 74
Balance in the Treasury	1,240,928 72
Actual debt, less cash	$40,382,607 02

Another temporary loan made and none of it paid, and yet carrying a balance in the Treasury of $1,240,928 72, or a sum sufficient to have paid it off and leave a balance remaining of over $200,000.

This was the end of the Bigler administration, and the balance sheet stood thus:

Debt, 1851, beginning of their administration	$40,114,236 39
Debt 1854, end of their administration	41,623,535 74
Increase of debt	$1,509,299 35

So much for Democratic financiering. They have kept our public institutions in a state of *semi*-starvation. Our schools with an appropriation scarcely sufficient to keep them open three months, and had yet increased the public debt to the enormous amount of $1,509,299 35.

WHY PIOLLET SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED.

Because, when he was in the Legislature, in 1846 and 1847, he made it so apparent that he was approachable with a bribe, that one was really offered to him and taken by him, and was returned by him only when exposure seemed certain.

Because he refused, when a member of the Bank Committee of the House, to report a bill for a bank at Warren, for the reason that it had no "feathers" on it. "A bank," he said, "must have feathers to get through the Legislature." He did not propose to go through his legislative career a living specimen of the old Greek's definition of PLATO's man—a rooster without feathers.

Because he, while in the Legislature, proposed and had passed a resolution indorsing and approving the WILMOT proviso, as introduced into Congress by DAVID WILMOT, and within a year afterward was found with his party upon the other side of that question, thus showing his insincerity and his inability to rise above the party level.

Because he was identified throughout with the corrupt and corrupting canal policy of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which plunged the State into a debt of forty millions and involved it in temporary bankruptcy.

Because he helped to squander the millions that were thrown away upon the North Branch Canal, which was nearly worthless when completed at a cost of four millions, and demonstrated his participancy in that extravagance by receiving eight fat contracts from the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners.

Because he was regarded by the hungry crowd of cormorants who fattened off the State as among the foremost in the ring of canal contractors.

Because he was an active participant in the Fishing Creek Confederacy, which was a combination to obstruct the war and give aid and comfort to the rebels.

Because he attended and made a speech at Nob Mountain Camp-meeting, where each one present *wore a copper badge* to show that he was worthy and proud to be considered a Copperhead.

Because he is a chronic office-seeker, and has been a standing candidate, in Bradford county, for every nomination that was open, from Congress down to the Legislature.

Because he is a demagogue, and has thrust himself into the Granger and Workingmen's movements without a particle of real, genuine sympathy with either, and solely with a view to turn those movements to his own benefit as a candidate.

Because, while professing hostility to corporations, he entered into a corporation for the manufacture of mowing machines to sell to his brethren of the Grange.

Because, while claiming to be an anti-monopolist and a friend of cheap transportation, he is identified with and is a part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which is a monopoly and oppressive in its transportation charges.

Because, while accepting a nomination upon a platform of hostility to the national banks, he is himself a stockholder in a national bank, and has invested his money in a system which he now, for political effect, denounces.

Because, as his mother-in-law alleges, he tried to defraud her and her daughter out of their shares in a farm which belonged to them conjointly with PIOLLET's wife.

Because in 1865 he denounced the greenbacks as worthless, and the products of "CHASE's paper-money factory," and now pretends to think the greenback the only safe currency. Then he was for hard money and now he is against it. "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways."

Because his whole political life proves him to be unsafe and unworthy of public confidence. His career has been that of a charlatan and demagogue. He grew rich under the wild recklessness which prevailed when the Democratic party of this State inflicted upon it a State debt of forty millions and loaded the people down with heavy taxes, and his course as a legislator brought such suspicion upon his name as unfits him for the place of chief custodian of the public money. We want a man for that place who is, like the Chevalier BAYARD, without fear and without reproach; and such a man is *not* VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

AND CALIFORNIA, TOO!

California, it seems, has just wheeled into line again as a Republican State, electing the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools by a very decisive majority. There was no "independent" movement, this time, to distract the voters, and the people of California have thus demonstrated that, on a clear issue, they are Republican. This adds another State to the Republican pyramid.

ONE of the paradoxical sayings of BALZAC was to the effect that all men have about an equal amount of spiritual force, "and that a genius in one direction is quite likely to be a fool in other directions." General BUTLER's *nianseries* on the financial question—and he is said to be very mad at the way his recent "lecture" in New York has been treated by the press generally—are proof of the truth of this. He may be exceedingly learned in the law, but he is as totally destitute of knowledge or perception concerning the principles which govern paper currency, or of the lessons of history on this most important subject, as an unweaned child.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Very material increase in the revenue is reported from Washington.

Gough has a new lecture, entitled "Blunders." It is one of them.

An effort is being made to organize a prohibitory party in this State.

The important office of Solicitor of the Interior Department is vacant.

There is a sweet row between Secretary Bristow and the sugar manufacturers.

There are two crops which are reported scarce, this year, grass seed and coffee.

The temple of Diana in Portugal, which existed before Christ, is used as a slaughter house.

North Carolina will be represented in the Centennial by seventy varieties of pine timber.

There are no old maids in Iowa. A girl got married there the other day at the age of eighty-five.

A tight squeeze. The Indianapolis Exposition and Fair came out ahead to the tune of $107 08.

"Heterophemy" is the new word to designate the careless use of terms by writers who know better.

The hard money convention which was to be held in Cincinnati on the 25th inst. has been indefinitely postponed.

Want an epitaph? There is a sand-blast at Rutland, Vermont, where thirteen hundred headstones are turned out daily.

The premium corn in Nebraska this year was grown in Johnson county, which suffered most severely from the 'hoppers.

An Iowa paper, in an account of a bull fight, speaks of the mounted "cuspidore" who was overthrown. Was he chawed up?

Miss Angell has taken charge of a Maine Universalist congregation. If you want to hear Angelic preaching, now's your chance.

One of the baboons in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden is sick from chewing too much tobacco. Serve him right, the monkey!

It looks as though the reward of those five lawyers engaged in the five million dollar Ward will case would be to come out millionaires.

A Kentucky justice has decided that it is not legal for a farmer to hitch his wife up with a mule, no matter how anxious he is to plow.

The coinage at the San Francisco mint for the quarter ending September 30, was $9,666,000, of which $7,694,000 was gold and $1,972,000 silver.

Guzzle. The capital invested in the production of alcoholic drinks in Great Britain is 117,000,000 pounds sterling, or about $575,000,000.

Revulsion. The younger generation of Mormons are rarely believers in their father's doctrines, but almost invariably spiritualists or infidels.

The imports of Boston have been five hundred and forty-four thousand dollars less in value this year than during the same period last year.

Kentucky is blowing its horn because George Fox, an English stock fancier, is visiting that State to buy short-horned cattle for breeding purposes.

It is probably best on the whole to call this the Indian summer, as material for Indian summers is scarce this season, and we may have nothing better.

Paupers of the copper-colored persuasion to the number of 75,000 are now on the Government free list, doing absolutely nothing for their own support.

Immense flocks of pigeons have settled down in the forests of Ulster county, New York, and are robbing the farmers of their buckwheat crops to fill their own.

A well-known Boston hotel, according to its bill of fare, serves *plumb* pudding. We should think such a dish would be likely to sit hard on a fellow's stomach.

Practical temperance reform. London has erected more than three hundred drinking fountains at which, it is estimated, 3,000,000 persons drink during the year.

Utica, New York, has found a practical solution of the tramp question in setting all the able-bodied straggiers applying for relief to breaking stones upon the public streets.

It is said that, in the whole history of the Mohawk Valley, there never has been so much hay destroyed in any one year by fire, as during the past six months. Tramps?

Gen. Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, had a reunion at Paris, Ill., yesterday. This regiment gave Gen. Grant his outfit when he was made a Brigadier General.

An Iowa farmer named Tubb was pitched out of a wagon by a team of runaaway horses, the other day, and lit on his head, receiving severe injuries, instead of standing on his own bottom.

Considerable interest has recently sprung up relative to the use of pigeons in carrying messages, and it is quite possible their employment in that capacity may become as common here as in some parts of Europe.

PERSONAL.

General Custer has had his hair cut. We don't know the woman's name, but she lives in Missouri, and her father is a millionaire.

Young King Alfonso, of Spain, would seem to be a wilder and faster young blood than the English Prince of Wales ever dared to be. And that is useless.

Charlie Collins, the original discoverer of Sioux City and the Black Hills, is in Washington, and writes to his Iowa friends that he believes the expected Indian war is to break out before winter. Maybe Charles is related to Tom.

Dr. Charles Allen, of Washington city, who has just returned from Ohio, says Uncle William was defeated by "the infidel Germans, the lager Germans, the niggers, the Methodist Church, and the d—l," and that, says the Doctor, explosively, "is a conglomeration hard to beat."

Eight years ago Josie Booth, who was then playing at McVicker's Theater, predicted that she would take her last glass of water from the hands of Mrs. Tyson and would die in her arms. The prediction was literally fulfilled in New York city a few days ago. Mrs. Tyson herself tells the story.

Iowa is to have a bishop. The strong movement of the ministry to prevent the consecration of Dr. Eccleston, who was elected to the Episcopate at the last Diocesan Convention, has been unsuccessful, a majority of the Standing Committees having given their consent to his consecration.

The Most Interesting Prohibition Meeting of the Season.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Saturday evening, 16th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal church at Millerstown, Butler county, Mrs. Hill, of Pittsburgh, held forth for the benefit of the Prohibition party. She went for Gen. J. F. Hartranft with a vengeance. She denounced the German element wholesale as infidels, Sabbath-breakers, etc., etc., and gave the Republican party fits in a scolding woman's style. At the conclusion of her speech, she called upon the Rev. Isaiah Delo for a few remarks. Mr. Delo is a minister of the English Lutheran Church, and was on a visit to the people of his denomination here, and had no intention of doing any speaking outside of his own pulpit. He asked the lady to excuse him. The Chairman insisted on Mr. Delo speaking, and the audience clamored for him. At last his reverence stepped out and began in the following strain: "I am a Prohibitionist to the backbone, but it is well for us to consider the means we use to attain a given end. Now, I have just come from an election in my State, Ohio, and I considered it *my duty before God to walk up to the polls and vote the Republican ticket.* Had I voted Prohibition I would only have helped *Rome and Rum*. I choose to vote against Rome and Rum for *Honesty*."

He said that the wholesale denunciations of the Germans was wrong; that Sabbath-breakers and infidels existed in the ranks of native-born Americans as well as in the German, and that among the Germans we found some of the most solid, patriotic men in the State, and frequently good, sound temperance men, too. "Governor Hartranft was a good Governor and deserved re-election, and in signing the repeal bill he only gave his sanction to the very thing that the *representatives of the people had legislated upon.* If people wanted good laws passed, or good ones kept on the statute books, they must take the precaution to send *proper representatives.*" In short, he knocked the whole of the former speeches into a ridiculous jumble. He is a good speaker, and a clever, jovial man, and was no doubt enjoying the meeting as much as his audience.

Another amusing part of the performance was the delight of Rev. Mr. Bowman, M. E. minister, who had said to the Chairman that he (Scott) had "better not speak." But he showed his colors in his face as the Lutheran brother waded in. He was the most tickled man of the party. Is it not about time that our Prohibitionist brethren got their eyes open in this matter? I don't mean to charge them with insincerity, or say a word against the cause; but surely, any Republican temperance man can see at a glance that a vote for Browne is a vote for the Democracy. There is no use quibbling about the matter—the plain facts are that Browne cannot in any event be elected. No one dreams that he can, not even himself. Then, does it not *necessarily* follow that every Republican vote cast for Browne is a Republican vote *not cast for*, but actually *against* the Republican party and consequently in aid of the Democracy?

Now, no matter what may be said about local option repeal, such are the facts. A Prohibition vote by a Republican means the disruption, so far as he is concerned, of the Republican party. Can there be a man who ever claimed kin with the party of freedom who in this hour, when "Rome and Rum" Democracy are straining every nerve and main to hold and control the State, will thus aid the enemy? We may shut our eyes to the future, try to postpone the evil day, refuse to accept the issue thrust upon us, but the struggle is coming—indeed the fight has already begun between the priest and free schools, between the Church and the State, the Republic, despotism or freedom; and he who seeks to destroy the great party that is ready to grapple with the new foe as it did with the old, and has won so many glorious victory, is as great a traitor to the best interests of humanity as the late breeders of slaves. PROH.

The Titusville *Courier* tells this story: Jack Hulton went out at one o'clock one morning last week and at half-past seven the same morning he shot a fine deer weighing, after it was dressed, 150 pounds. Jack strapped the deer on his back and brought it, with his gun, a distance of nine miles to his home in Titusville. This may not seem very remarkable to those who are not acquainted with Jack, but we think our readers will agree with us that it is something of a feat when we tell them he has only one arm and that the left one, having lost his right coupling cars about three years ago. He is the watchman at the crossing on the O. C. & A. R. R. near the freight office, and can draw as fine a bead on the deer as the best of them.

A few days ago an eagle carried off a lamb from the premises of a farmer in North Conventry, Chester county. The next day it returned and was shot in the act of swooping down upon another lamb. It measured seven feet two inches from tip to tip of its wings.

The Maintenance of Health.

The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The proper use of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it intuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver, bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependent. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters.

If You Want to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous.

take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost magical change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the nervous and muscular organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, shaky feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S. It has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. KUNKEL, proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send Pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for DR. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 00, and guaranteed. Send for circular. MWF2pd*

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shinkle, John S. Irwin, F. Bahm, D. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT W. C. BYERS'

Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,

Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,

And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.

The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits AND COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantеens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,
Allegheny City, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS.....$5,250,000

ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and in general its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at life rates.*

SAMUEL G. HOLLY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

JOHN D. RIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circular apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

TWO BOOKS
BY
H. A. CLARKE,
Professor of Music and Harmony in the University of Pennsylvania.

Clarke's Improved School
FOR THE
PARLOR ORGAN.
The only work that explains the use, nature and compass of the Stops, with the manner of combining them. *A thorough Book for the Student.*
PRICE, $2 50.

Clarke's New Method
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE.
Teaches thoroughly the technics of the Piano-Forte, and prepares the student for Harmony, Thorough Bass and Composition. THE BEST EVER PUBLISHED for both teacher and scholar.
Either of the above can be had at Book and Music Stores, or will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

LEE & WALKER,
922 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL-PENS. ESTABLISHED 1858. FALCON PEN. Most Popular PENS in Use. SAMPLES & PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION. WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

CARPETS.

OCTOBER, 1875.

Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition are invited to call at the

Cash Carpet Store
OF
McFarland, Collins & Co
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
And look at the extraordinary

BARGAINS

Which they are enabled to offer by reducing their own expenses to the lowest possible point, and buying from first hands only and selling for CASH.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
Cash Prices are the Lowest Prices.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.

O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Sale.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Horses and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
F C. COLEMAN & SON.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1875.
Semi-Weekly Dry Goods Report From

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

BUSINESS VERY BRISK. LARGE LINE OF NEW GOODS OPENED THIS WEEK.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERING
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.

AT 25 CENTS,
Several Boxes of Desirable NEW DIAGONAL MOHAIRS, PERSIAN POPLINS, SUITINGS, SERGES, ALPACAS, etc., in choice colors, fully one-fourth under usual prices.

Black Mohair Alpacas,
Extra Good Bargains, all prices, from 25c to 87½c.

BLACK CASHMERES,
Most decided Bargains we have ever offered. All Qualities, from 50c to $2 50 per yard.

FINE BLACK DRESS GOODS.
Black Henrietta and Empress Cloth.
Black Austria Ira Crapes, Serges and Sateens.
Silk Warp Cashmeres, Bombazines, etc.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Style Plaids,
From 12½c to $2 00 per Yard.

NEW FINE DRESS GOODS,
All desirable materials and colors, at the lowest possible prices.

GRAND BARGAINS OFFERED IN
DRESS SILKS!
Black Dress Silks from $1 to $3 50, unsurpassed in the United States.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Directors:

A. McFarland,	James B. Orr,
W. J. Langfitt,	Samuel Dyer,
Alexander Laird,	Wm. Rosebury,
Joseph H. Botcland,	Daniel Gormley, Jr.,
Wm. Schoyer,	Albert Pitcairn,
A. B. Mason,	A. J. Lea,
Jacob G. Reel,	W. D. Peebles,
R. D. Moore,	David McCandless,
Alex. Hilands,	Henry Palmer,
	W. Geo. Gumbes.

WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

James Herdman,	Captain J. L. Rhodes

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 21, 1875.

The business of the banks shows some increase in activity since the opening of the week, and a number of our leading financial institutions report their funds actively employed. The counter business is also active, and deposits as a general thing are liberal. While the volume of the best classes of paper presented at bank counters is somewhat increased, loanable funds are still so plentiful that borrowers of undisputed credit find no difficulty in getting all the accommodation they need. The supply of Eastern exchange, making against iron, glass and petroleum shipments, is about equal to the wants of trade, and drafts on New York rule at par in transactions between the banks. Business in local securities is very quiet, and no news can be reported in that line. Every one who owns good dividend-paying stocks is disposed to keep them, and a stock that has any shadow of suspicion attaching to it, can hardly be sold at any price. The general business situation does not show any particularly new features. purely mercantile circles being generally active and tolerably prosperous, while the manufacturing interests still continue to feel the stress of the hard times they have experienced for the past two years.

—We copy the following description of the character of English consols from the Chicago *Tribune*, as a rather pertinent comment on the cheap way in which has been expended by certain financial writers on the proposition to fund greenbacks in an irredeemable and interchangeable bond at a low rate of interest. It is by no means certain that the feature of irredeemability is the best adapted to the wants of the American system of finance. But the gentlemen who have made merry over the proposition should not have forgotten that the consol, the foundation of the English financial system, and, therefore, the central feature of the world's finances, was issued without any intention of immediate or even ultimate redemption. We copy as follows:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, October 16.—I have before me an English consol for £5, costing in April, 1872, £4 12s 6d, or 92½. Consols are now worth about 96. I append a copy of this consol, leaving out the owner's name, power of attorney, date of transfer, with the precautionary instructions on each end. On the reverse side are directions as to time and manner of collecting dividends, which are payable January 5th and July 5th of each year, free of charge, at the Bank of England or any of its agents or correspondents. The consol is about one-third larger than an English bank note, and is substantially in the same form and ancient style adopted in 1727, when the English debt was consolidated into a perpetual annuity, which the word "consol" is intended to represent. The debt of Great Britain is held by her own people. Trust funds, the money of retired people, insurance, and other surplus capital, are invested in the public funds. The small amount which can be invested, the safety and convenience of management, render the consol very popular with the smaller tradesmen and all classes of people. Thus the English debt, though great in sum, is not simply a tyranny, but in some sense the glory and strength of the country—a bond of union among the people. Any man, woman or child having a pound sterling can invest it in a Government security where it will draw 3 per cent., and can reconvert it into the money of the country at pleasure by a simple transfer to anyone who wishes to buy. Besides the ordinary consol there is issued a certificate of indebtedness, with coupons attached, for the convenience of foreigners or persons temporarily absent from the country. E. M. C.

The following is a literal copy of the consol, including punctuation, capitals, etc., leaving out the marginal directions:

Consolidated £3 per cent Annuities. £5.

Received this—day of——— of ——— the sum of Four Pounds 12—6— being the consideration of Five Pounds Interest or Share in the Joint Stock of three per cent Annuities, erected by an Act of Parliament of the 26th year of the Reign of King George II. entitled, An Act for converting the several Annuities, therein mentioned, into one general Joint Stocks of Annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, to be charged on the Sinking Funds: and by several Subsequent Acts, together with a Proportional Annuity at £3 per cent. per Annum, attending the same, by the said Stock transferred to the said Society.

Witness:

Witness my hand.

—An event of some historical interest has just taken place in Germany in connection with the coinage reforms. This is the absorption in the Imperial Bank of Germany of the Hamburg Giro Bank, the reference to whose course of business, as well as that of the Bank of Amsterdam, forms so interesting a chapter in Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." The Hamburg "valuation," which the bank established, has already been abolished. Hamburg having adopted the new Imperial marks as the standard for a long time past, but now the bank itself becomes a branch of the Imperial Bank of Germany. The offices of the old bank pass over into the service of the Imperial Bank. The bank, it is stated, was established in 1619, and now disappears from the scene, to use the language of the Berlin *Borsen Zeitung* in recording the fact, "after 257 years of fruitful activity."

—As illustrative of the effect of merchants departing from legitimate business and indulging in wild cat speculation, the just published report of the creditors of a bankrupt firm in Boston is of interest. The investigation by the committee appointed for the purpose of looking into their accounts elicited the fact that within ten years since the concern had purchased mining shares, paying in cash for them nearly $45,000. These they have carried from year to year until their suspension, and to-day they are not worth over $500. It has also been shown that the suspension was due almost entirely to the lack of just this amount of money some time ago. The shares were such as would not be taken as collateral for loans of any amount whatever; in fact, they were unsalable in a short time after their purchase by the firm.

—Ex-Secretary McCulloch has just submitted through a contemporary a plan for placing our currency system on a sound basis. This plan is simply the redemption of the legal tenders by funding them in a gold bond bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, and the prospective repeal of the legal tender act. Such a measure, Mr. McCulloch thinks, would soon bring our finances out upon a solid basis, and open the way to an easy resumption of coin payments at no distant day.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 21, 1875.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¼	116	116	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅛				
5-20's, 1864	118⅝				
5-20's, 1865	119				
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛				
5-20's, 1867, registered	120				
5-20's, 1867	120				
5-20's, 1868	120				
10-40's	116¾				
10-40's, coupons	116¾				
Currency 6's	122½				
New 5per cents	115⅞				
Western Union Tel		75¾	76	75¾	
Quicksilver		36½			
Pacific Mail	38⅝	39	39	38¾	39⅝
Pacific R. R.	103	103	103		
Adams Express		128½			
Wells Fargo Express		78			
American Express		56			
United States Express		44			
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102			
Erie		13⅞	16	15⅞	
Michigan Central		93½	93½	93¼	
Michigan Southern	58⅝	58½	60	59½	
Illinois Centrals		96	96	96	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		90			
Chicago & Northwestern	33⅝		36	35¾	
Do preferred			62		
Rock Island		103¾	104	103½	
St. Paul, common	25¾	25¾	26	25¾	
Do preferred		62	62	62	
Wabash common		25			
Fort Wayne		98½			
Ohio & Miss. appl		16	16	16	
Union Pacific		68	67		67⅜
Harlem			140		
Hannibal & St. Jos			16		17
Atlantic & Pac. pref					
Iron Mountain		14			14
C., C. & I. C.					
Missouri Pacific		14½			14½
Delaware & Lackawanna					
South Carolina, Apl		29½			
South Carolina, July		29½			
Missouri 6's		101¼			

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	51	
Reading	55¼		55⅝
United Cos's of N. J	132½	132⅝	....
Oil Creek	9¼	9⅝	....
Lehigh Valley		62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	92	93	....
Central Transp'n Co	46½	47	....
Empire Transp'n Co		74½	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b	74¾	75¼	....

—A Paris financial journal publishes some information respecting the commercial situation of France before and since the war, which proves to a certain extent what Macaulay said about no form of government hindering the march of prosperity. Wealth in England steadily increased under Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Cromwell, &c.; nor have a provisional government and a republic prevented the development of the resources of this country. The total commercial movement, exports and imports, for 1874 (which will prove inferior to that of 1875) amounted to 7,628,764,000 francs—say £300,000,000—exceeding that of 1869 by about £50,000,000. When the Empire was at the height of its prosperity, and when Alsace and Lorraine belonged to France. The rail ways are consequently doing a large business. The Western line has improved 6,000 francs a mile; the Northern, 7,000 francs; Lyons, 9,000 francs; the Southern, 16,000 francs. As far as Paris is concerned, there are fewer failures, and the theatrical receipts, sign of luxury, show an increase of 1,000,000 francs over those of 1869. In spite of restless politicians, floods and other partial disasters, there can be no doubt that France has nothing to complain of, and that she has more than recovered that material welfare which is supposed to have unnerved her under the immoral and luxurious empire. There is, of course, a dark side to this brilliant picture so alluded to by the financial writer, to wit, the extra burdens with which the country is saddled.

—The national debt of France at the last statement was 22,022,560,000 francs, equal to $4,324,360,000, bearing an annual interest of over one thousand million francs, equal to $200,000,000. It was slightly increased during the years 1873-74 but that is near enough for comparison. The debt of the United States is $2,121,416,227, on which the annual interest will be about $88,000,000 for the current year.

By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Money easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $383,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $76,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling firm at 479½@481.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116⅜, declined to 115⅞ and recovered to 116⅜ at which it closed. Borrowing rates 1-16, 3-64, 1-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem to 3 per cent. for carry.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds barely steady. In State bonds the only transactions were in Tennessees at 49 for old and 46 for new series. Railroad bonds quiet. Sales amounted to $103,000, of which $41,000 were Union Pacific sinking fund at 88½; $16,000 do. first mortgage at 102½ and $2,000 land grants at 98. The stock market was active, excited and buoyant with an advance during the day of from ¼ to 3½ per cent. Late shorts was the great feature and under large purchases to cover prices rose 5@6 to 6@7, with a subsequent reaction to 5@6 at 3½. Some rumors favorable to the road were afloat. Michigan Central advanced from 58 to 59¾ and closed at 58¾ bid and offered at 59. Pacific Mail was active and buoyant, rising from 39@39¾ and closing at 39. Western Union advanced from 75¾ to 76¾, reacted to 75¾ and closed at 75¾. Ohio and Mississippi fell from 16¾ to 15⅞, rose to 17¾ under heavy purchases and covering of shorts, reacting to 16 and closing at 16⅞. Fire opened at an advance of about 1 per cent., but afterward fell from 16¾ to 15, recovering to 16 and closing at 15⅝. Northwestern declined from 33¼ to 33⅛, recovered to 35¾ and closed at 35¾. The preferred sold at 76, 60¾ and 60. St. Paul common sold at 25¾, 25⅝ and 25¾, and preferred a 61¾ and 62¾. Hannibal and St. Joe declined from 17¾ to 16¾, and rose to 17¾. Union Pacific was firm at 67¾@68. The earnings of the company are large both in freight and passenger traffic. The earnings of other Western roads are also looking up. Missouri Pacific was in demand and fell from 15 to 14 and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 65¾ to 64¾. The movements of these two stocks have ceased to influence the general market, which closed active and strong at a concession from the highest rates. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 107,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 36,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwestern preferred, 7,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 8,500 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	33¼
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Do preferred	62
Adams Express	101	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	78½	Do preferred	18½
American Ex	57½	Wabash	25¾
United States Ex	44	Do preferred	57
New York Central	102½	Fort Wayne	98½
Erie	15⅞	Chicago & Alton	94
Do preferred	25	Do preferred	105
Harlem	141	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	3¾
Michigan Central	59¼	Burlington & Quy	111
Lake Shore	59¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	17¼
Illinois Central	92	Delaware & Lack	113½
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Western Union	75¾
Northwestern	37½	Union Pac. stock	67¾
Do preferred	59	Central Pac. bds	109
N. J. Central	103½	Union Pac. bds	103½
Rock Island	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	120⅞
5-20's, 1864	118¾	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	116¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867	120		
5-20's, 1868	120		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	46	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	39¼		

LONDON, October 21, 5 P. M.—The directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at four per cent. Bullion in the bank decreased £345,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities is 36⅞, against 37 last week. Specie into the bank on balance to-day is £30,000. Thirty-one thousand pounds sterling were shipped to-day for the United States. The rate for money at Stock Exchange for Government securities is 3½ per cent. Consols 91⅞. United State bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 104¾; new issue, 105½. Illinois Central, New York Central 92; Erie 19¾; preferred 51.

PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 65 francs 67½ centimes. The specie in the Bank of France was increased 1,418,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—United States bonds—New issue, 98⅝.

VIENNA, October 21.—Gold 116⅜@116¼. Sight ⅛ discount. Sterling—Bank 5.2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, October 22, 1875. }

There was a moderately active movement in wholesale and jobbing circles to-day. The weather was propitious to business, and in some lines of trade a very liberal volume was noted. Prices were generally steady, and we noted no important changes in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,870	Apples, bbls	1,537
Cheese, bxs	151	Corn, bus	1,200
Wheat, bus	3,670	Barley, bus	2,270
Oats, bus	1,200	Rye, bus	2,520
Butter, pkgs	39	Bacon, tcs	46
Potatoes, bus	832	Hay, bales	195

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a moderately active market, without noticeable change except a little more activity in corn at easier prices. Wheat is steady, with liberal receipts. We quote new Michigan white wheat at $1 38@1 40 per bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter at 1 28@1 33; low grade red winter $1 10@1 20 as to quality. Corn was somewhat more active. We noted sales of one car shelled at 70c; 8 cars do at 69½c; 6 car ear corn on track at 70c; 8 cars do at 69½c; for new car corn. November delivery. We quote shelled at 69½@70c ₱ bushel in store prime yellow; 68@68½c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; car corn, 70@71c per bushel for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new car is quotable at 45@ 46c. Oats were rather quiet and easy, but quotably unchanged. We quote Western white at 45@46c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do. 43@44c; dark to light mixed, 42@43c. Barley is brisk and in limited supply at $1 25@1 30 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for sound unplumped color; $1 ₱ 57 lbs for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; prime Canada $1 40. Rye is active but lower at 80@85c ₱ bushel for prime. Nothing doing in Peas and oats crude 325c above quotations.

FEED—The jobbing trade still continues active and firm. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat meal $6 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 50; red wheat meal $5 25; mixed 25c off bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $6 00@6 25; well known brands of family flour at $5 50@5 75; second to best at $5 00; Minnesota $6 25; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, $5 75 packages, 25c@ dozen packages; cornmeal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $7 25. Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Continues dull and depressed. We noted sales this morning of two cars prime timothy at $10 00 per ton. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $15 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $20 00@22 00 per ton on track; delivered from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 01@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is an active market with continued large receipts. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grade in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—There is a fair inquiry, and an active trade. Quotations are steady at $1 95@2 00 for prime medium; navies $2 00@2 10.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 35c ₱ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues weak and drooping. We quote new buckwheat flour at $3 00@3 25 per cwt.

BUTTER—There is still a good market for choice qualities, and the market is fairly offish on low grades. Prices are easy but quotably unchanged. We quote extra creamery at 36@38c; fair to good 32@35c; common to fair 15@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are in fair demand at 4 00@4 25 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The market continues active and strong. We quote at 13½@13c ₱ ℔ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Sweitzer 16@16c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is still inactive and rather nominal; dried apples rule at 10c per ℔ for choice quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

GRAPES—There was a moderate supply and prices were firm at 6@7c ₱ ℔.

HONEY—New domestic honey is in good demand, and there is a better feeling in the market without quotable advance in prices. We quote for car lots in the comb at 16c for Peerless; 15c for Rose; 14c for peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 50@55c ₱ box. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 30@35c ₱ pair. Canvas-back Hasseltines sell at 60@ 65 at times; thy seed is jobbing at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushels. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—We quote onions in somewhat improved and steady at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

The trade continues steady, under a moderate jobbing demand. Quotations are unchanged, a rather weak feeling was reported from Chicago this morning.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 11c ₱ ℔; clear-rib sides 13½c; clear sides 16c.

HAMS—We quote sugar-cured at 16½c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 18c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, $1 00@1 25 ₱ dozen as to size.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Sales of quote lard, refined, in tierces, 15c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets 17½@18c; in 5 ₱ cadillacs, 17½c; in 3 ₱ pails 18c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75@78c.

TALLOW—We quote city rendered tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do, 7½@8c.

A gentlemen conversant with the packing busines and general trade in the porcine product, sends us the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* this letter, addressed in connection with the approaching slaughtering season, and the probable direction values of hogs may take under the pressure of the immense corn crop:

To the Commercial Editor of the Globe-Democrat:

The packing season of 1875-76 is causing much inquiry as to its probabilities for loss or gain to the packers. The crop of hogs is now and has been high during the past summer, which, no doubt, has to some extent drawn upon the stock hogs of the country. It is also true that with the improved breed of hogs, together with the additional care which is always bestowed upon them when values are high, that the same number of stock hogs will produce much larger gross weight for market than under ordinary circumstances. The price of corn in the country now—and *this is the hog*—is about 25c per bushel, which makes pork cost 2½c per pound, worth at the present time 3c per pound gross in the hog, or nearly three times the cost of production. It has always proven true that hogs would come to corn, not only literally, but in their relative values; and in no case has this fact failed to be sufficient to lay in his stock at prices approximating to the present market. The system of manufacturing has now become so perfect that, in fact, we have no cessation of packing as of old, but a continuous season reaching through the entire year. Will the winter packer then be enabled to dispose of his manufacture to avoid the competition of summer meats, which will be put up at much less than those of the winter cure? I think not—and especially will this prove true the present season, in which no speculation has been evinced, whereas last year speculators carried a large portion of the crop, which they accomplished easily; money being plenty and corn scarce, no dangerous competition was anticipated from summer hogs. This will prove one of the years in which it will be impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty the number of hogs to be packed, the inducements to raise them being so great that they will be sold to the nearest consumers before the shed of. The past year has resulted unprofitably, if not disastrously, to a large proportion of those engaged in handling the hog product, and this will beget great caution on the part of these gentlemen in entering upon a new era, unless the future has some degree of hopefulness as to the ultimate outcome. OBSERVER.

Petroleum.

There was a rather easier feeling in the petroleum markets, and prices fell off a trifle both for crude and refined. There was a fair demand and the movement to the seaboard continues liberal.

CRUDE—Under a quiet and easy feeling the market fell off about ½c. We quote Corning in oil wells at 4½@4¾; United do at 4¾@4¾; Pennsylvania do at 4¾@4¾; immediate shipment at $1 07¾@1 09. The volume of sales was reported at 118,000 barrels.

REFINED—There was quiet market with a steady demand at slightly easier prices. The influence of declining Eastern markets. We quote standard white test, 110 fire test, 14½@ 14¾c; New York rule at 13¾@14c for spot and October. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13¾c. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain quiet at $1 60@1 65 for city; $1 40@1 50 for country; $1 00@1 10 for second hand.

OIL CITY, October 21.—The *Derrick* says: Unfavorable reports from Union Relief are quoted at $1 43½; Karns and Grant $1 41½; sales 25,000 bbls; Union Grant, $1 41@1 43; sales 40,000 bbls; Union Relief $1 43½; 1,000 bbls Union Grant $1 41½; 5,000 bbls Union Relief $1 43½; 2

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29 105	48	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29 0 6	70	32	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29 981	59	48	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.035 Highest thermom.....71
Mean thermometer...58 Lowest thermom.....47

Dalzell To-night.

Private Dalzell, with others, will address a meeting on the South Side this evening. His speech last night took like wildfire. He is well posted on political matters and a fluent speaker. The torchlight boys will be on hand, and it is proposed to have a grand meeting. Those who never have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Dalzell, should not allow this opportunity to pass. Besides that the meeting will be a good one and every voter should be on hand.

Superior Photographs.

Strangers coming to the city, to attend the Exposition, should not return home until they have sat for a picture at the establishment of Mr. Davis Mahan, Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets. The photographs bearing his name cannot be excelled anywhere, East or West, and those wishing a really artistic picture should not neglect so favorable an opportunity to secure one. All styles are furnished, and a good picture here will cost no more than a very indifferent one elsewhere. Mr. Mahan is one of the most expert and experienced photographers in the city, and has made many and important improvements in the art—chemical as as well as mechanical—and stands deservedly among the most progressive men in the business. Those coming to the city, from a distance, may not again have so favorable an opportunity to secure a meritorious likeness, and they ought to improve it.

Presentation.

We have frequently chronicled in our columns items of interest in connection with the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. The resident engineer of these works, Mr. Phinehas Barnes, is now leaving to join Mr. Holley, civil engineer, in New York. Last evening he was the recipient of a very handsome present. Captain Jones, the superintendent of these works, on behalf of some of his friends gathered together, addressed Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, assuring them that they were held in high esteem by those present. The labors of Mr. Barnes in the construction of these works would long be remembered by them. He left behind him not only enduring monuments in stone and iron, but what was sometimes more, green memories in the hearts. As Mr. Barnes, when he left Joliet to join us here had been presented with a time piece, we now seek to show how much we appreciate his worth by presenting his estimable lady with this very handsome gold watch and chain. In now separating from you we wish you every success in your new field of labors.

Mr. Barnes feelingly responded on behalf of himself and wife, and with a hearty hand shake all round bade their friends good bye.

Railroad Smashup.

The accident on the Chartiers branch of the Pan Handle Railroad, Wednesday afternoon, of which the papers of yesterday made brief mention, was quite a serious affair. A construction train was engaged filling at a point between Grier station and Hill tunnel, in Washington county, when the engineer, Robison by name, detached the locomotive and tender, and ran down to Mansfield for water, leaving the train on the main track. On his return, with the fireman, Michael Newell, on the cowcatcher, he failed to slack up in time, and the result was a collision with fearful consequences. Both the fireman's legs were cut off and the lower part of the body was crushed almost to a jelly. The caboose and two flat cars were broken in two at the center, raising each hail on end and knocking off their wheels, which went rolling into the ditch. The Washington accomodation to this city came along a few minutes later, and Conductor Paisley switched his train, and, detaching his engine, ran back to Canonsburg for a doctor. The injured fireman, however, lived but a few moments after his return. The engineer of the construction states that he was running at not more than ten miles an hour, and that when he was in the act of reversing his engine a bolt broke, leaving him powerless to avert the disaster. The Coroner empanelled Justice McCready, of Mansfield, to hold an inquest on the body of Newell.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Crowded as ever was the Opera House, last night, to see that wonderfully attractive play, the "Two Orphans." It runs as smoothly as an unruffled river, and gave the immense audience the most perfect satisfaction. Everybody admires the acting, the beautiful scenery and the rich costumes. "Two Orphans" again this evening.

Juvenile Opera at Library Hall.

The little Mexicans gave "La Grande Duchesse" last evening with all the spirit and gayety with which that opera abounds. We might occupy a great deal of space in sounding the praises of the gifted little *prima donna* and her talented younger sister in the leading *roles* of this opera, but time and space forbid. Suffice it to say that every one of their performances adds a new wreath and charm to the enchantment which they had already afforded to their auditors.

To-night the opera of "Marina" will be given with the Senoritas Carmen and Guadalupe in the leading parts. In addition to the attraction which these gifted little Mexicans present, a treat will be given by the singing, by the Senorita Soledad Unda y Moron, of a selection from "Il Trovatore." As this is the benefit of Senorita Carmen, we hope to see the crowded house that the genius of the charming little beneficiary deserves.

Seats can be obtained at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Theodore Thomas Concerts.

The sale of seats for the Thomas concerts, to be given at Library Hall on the 27th and 28th inst., will begin at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street, this morning at nine o'clock. There will be a rush.

Mr. Beamer's Benefit.

The arrangements for this, one of the most notable events of the dramatic and musical season—for it will combine something of both branches—are about complete, and everything promises well for a grand ovation to the clever gentleman and popular manager, Mr. V. E. Beamer. The great event is to take place at Library Hall on Friday evening, November 5th.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

A great many people will want to see this talented and popular troupe, who appear at Library Hall, on Saturday and Monday evenings next, and to make sure of seats, they should secure them in advance at Ward's music store, Smithfield street.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of the Synod of Pittsburgh—Second Day's Proceedings—Education—Sabbath Sanctification—Congratulation—Sabbath Schools.

MCKEESPORT, PA., October 20, 1875.

Our report in yesterday's paper closed with the afternoon session. Synod convened in evening session at seven o'clock. The action proposing the name of "Anderson" for the present professorship in the Seminary was reconsidered, and the name left a blank.

Washington, the county seat of Washington county, was chosen as the place of meeting next year.

Synod adjourned at eight o'clock, to give an opportunity to hear the Hon. R. A. Brown presenting the claims of the "Prohibition party."

THURSDAY, October 21, 1875.

Synod met pursuant to adjournment at 9 A. M., Dr. J. S. Easton leading in prayer.

Reports from various committees were adopted. That eliciting the most interest was on Education. Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., D. D., was nominated unanimously to the Board of Directors of the Seminary for the chair of Pastoral Theology. Revs. Dr. Easton, D. W. Carson and H. E. Stewart, Esq., were elected Directors for the Seminary.

Mount Gilead congregation was transferred to the Presbytery of Monongahela, and Beracha to the Presbytery of Conemaugh.

Action was taken to co-operate with the Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania and other religious bodies in a combined effort to prevent the threatened desecration of the Sabbath during the "Centennial."

On recommendation of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, Rev. A. R. Anderson, chairman, Rev. James Kelso was chosen the Moderator's alternate to preach the opening sermon of next Synod; Revs. W. S. Owens and W. H. Andrew to preach respectively on "The Relations and Obligations of the Christian Citizen to the State," and "Social Prayer"; and Dr. W. J. Reid to open a conference on "Family Worship." After devotional exercises, Synod adjourned with prayer by Rev. A. I. Anderson, till the afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Synod met at two P. M. and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. I. Young.

The Rev. J. W. Wightman was introduced and in becoming words conveyed the salutations of the Presbyterian Synod Pittsburgh, to which the Moderator gave a happy response.

Rev. S. Collins, Superintendent of Publication, briefly addressed the Synod on the work of the Board.

After a profitable conference on Sabbath schools and social worship, Synod adjourned till evening, led in prayer by Rev. W. S. Owens.

THE EXPOSITION.

Another Great Rush of Visitors—Award of Premiums in the Cattle Department—Some of the Main Features Representing the Solid Interests of our City—The Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, &c., &c.

Placing the number of visitors who entered the Exposition building, Wednesday, at fifteen thousand, which is a moderate estimate, we predicted that a continuance of fair weather would cause the daily average to range between fifteen and twenty thousand; and yesterday's experience demonstrated the fact that our estimate of the attractions of the great show and the desire of everybody to see them were not exaggerated. The rush commenced as early as nine o'clock yesterday morning, and for twelve hours the flow of the living tide was unceasing. The number exceeded sixteen thousand.

We propose to-day to sketch some of the leading features of the Exposition, as exhibiting some of our solid interests. Of these there is none more worthy of mention than the manufactured articles placed on exhibition by the

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY.

This enterprise, although comparatively in its infancy, is one of the most important in this great manufacturing center. Its existence dates back only about four years, yet it has, through advantages guaranteed by a valuable patented process for making castings of cast steel, placed itself in the front rank of our large manufactories. When we assert that their castings are made of cast steel, we mean all that the term implies. Steel castings in former years (and indeed at the present time, outside of the process used by the company in question) have been made of cast iron with a certain similarity to cast steel, of semi-wrought iron, with something of a steely texture and brittleness, and in some other ways which failed to produce a genuine article. The process of the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company was discovered by Mr. Wm. Hainsworth, a member of the firm, and it is the only means known by which castings can be made of genuine fine grained crucible cast steel, capable of hardening, forging and temper-drawing.

The display of the company at the Exposition may be found in the eastern gallery, near the head of the stairway. It consists of a variety of small castings, conspicuous among which are plow castings. Mr. Hainsworth takes great pains in showing and explaining to visitors the numerous articles on exhibition.

The first objects to which the attention of the writer was drawn were three pieces which go to make up the principal metallic parts of a plow, viz: the mouldboard, landside and share, all of cast steel. These show an important improvement in the fastening of plow castings. Instead of the old clumsy, time-consuming and laborious manner of affixing the share to the other parts, by a patented method, the parts can be securely fastened in a twinkling, and in a way so simple that the wonder is it was not discovered long ago. The contrivance is nothing more than a plain lug and pin, by which in the small space of half a minute the share can be attached or detached, as the plowman may desire. The patent on this improvement has been secured, and the company is prepared to give to their customers the benefit of it. It is known as the McCune patent.

In addition to the above we observed another style of plow-castings, made for the celebrated California Gang plow. The fastenings in this are made under the Myers dove-tail patent, and are quite as handy as the method above described.

As a further evidence that the company are able to demonstrate all the advantages claimed by them over other steel casting manufacturers, they exhibit a pair of plowshares firmly welded together at the points. This abundantly proves the high state of perfection to which they have brought their art through the invaluable Hainsworth process.

They also have in their fine display seventeen pieces cast in one. That is to say, that number of small steel castings, comprising all the pieces pertaining to agricultural implements and other machinery, have been formed something in the shape of a pyramid, and the entire number are as one piece. This is one of the most peculiar castings we have ever seen, and is certainly a grand achievement in its way. For a casting not half so complicated, which the company had on exhibition at a State Exposition in Boston, they were awarded a silver medal.

A cast steel plow point drawn out on an anvil to a length of at least sixteen inches and afterward twisted five or six times, still retaining an unbroken surface, showing as much ductility as wrought iron, is another interesting feature in the display. Also a piece of wrought iron welded to steel, to show the good quality of the latter.

Among the notable things which we saw, we must mention one of a set of pinions manufactured at the company's works for Messrs. Everson, Macrum & Co. This has been in constant use at the very time the firm mentioned for a period of three years and three months, and is to all appearance as good as ever. The firm, in a letter to the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company say this pinion is equal to twenty-five made of cast iron.

We also observed specimens of railroad frogs, rolls, and various other articles, but our limited space this morning will not permit a further description.

The business of the company has increased to an extent that is really wonderful. In the item of plowshares alone the showing is: 1871, 600; 1872, 6,000; 1873, 12,000; 1874, 25,000, and the present year the number has reached the enormous aggregate of $50,000. This branch of their business, indeed, is increasing so rapidly that an enlargement of the company's manufacturing capacity will soon became an absolute necessity.

To no branch of a manufacturing business was the success of the patented method of the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company so advantageous as that of agricultural implements. The makers of this class of goods have wants as to uniformity and peculiar, that to have their multitudinous shapes made out of steel, and cast steel at that, so increased the value of the articles made, as gave a new impetus to their business as to be a matter of wonder. Parts that had been previously made by the expensive method of forging, were displaced by steel castings of great solidity in size and shape, and of greatly increased strength and durability. Again, other parts that had been found unsatisfactory